

# Christian



# Secretary.

VOL. I.]

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

[NO. 1.]

PRINTED BY P. CANFIELD,  
FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

## CONDITIONS.

The **CHRISTIAN SECRETARY** is published every Saturday morning, State-street, a few rods east of the General Stage Office, at \$1 50 per annum, payable after three months.

If eight or more subscribers will join, and one of them will account with the publishers for the whole, the expense of postage will be deducted from the price.

Post Riders and others who will be accountable for six or more copies, and will receive them at this office, shall have them at \$1 per copy.

Every Female Society who contribute to the funds of the Connecticut Baptist Missionary Society shall receive a copy gratis, by giving directions where it shall be sent.

## PROSPECTUS.

THE object contemplated in the **CHRISTIAN SECRETARY**, is the same in general with the various religious papers now published in the United States; the greater part of the columns will be occupied with intelligence of the operations of GOD in the spread of the gospel through the world, and in the conversion of souls to the love of the truth.

In order to give a general view of the progress of the Church in her march to glory, it is often necessary to notice the national events which take place in the world. The decree of Augustus, that all the world should be registered, and the edict of Claudius expelling the Jews from Rome, inasmuch as they had a bearing upon the interests of religion, were carefully noticed by the sacred historian. The utmost care however will be taken, to suppress any inferences or reflections, which may favour the peculiar tenets of a political party.

The variety of religious papers already published in our country of a similar object, and superior merit, might supersede the necessity of a new paper, were it not that all publications of the kind must necessarily be in a degree local. When it is considered therefore that this paper will be able to notice the concerns of religion in this state more minutely, than they can be noticed by any distant paper, it is hoped a liberal support will be given it by the friends of truth. The pecuniary profits, if there should be any, will be appropriated by the Society to Missionary purposes.

## Missionary Intelligence.

### FOREIGN.

#### FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

#### MISSION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have been obligingly favoured with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Whitney, a member of this interesting Missionary family, addressed to the "Society for inquiry respecting Missions, in Yale College," from which we make the following extract. It will be read with great interest.

*Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands, May 22, 1821.*

DEAR BRETHREN,

It is with no common feelings of interest I take my pen to address a Society, which, from its commencement, has been the object of my prayers, and which I trust will never cease to be remembered. To have written to you at an earlier period would have been a privilege, but such has been my situation that I fear my own family friends will think I have neglected them: even now, circumstances render it necessary for me to be brief. But missionaries want facts, not excuses. Many of you are doubtless looking toward Heathen ground, as the field of your labours. To become acquainted then with the trials, afflictions, comforts, joys, hopes, and prospects of those who have gone before you is what you need. Of these, every faithful missionary must have a share. Few, I believe, that have entered the field have succeeded better in the outset than we. Yet our cup of mercies has not been without the bitter ingredient affliction. Our trials are not the loss of our native land—the companions of our youth—the home of our fathers—the reception and treatment we meet with on Heathen shores: these cannot be called afflictions, but they are from another, unexpected quarter. "It was not an enemy that reproached me, then could I have borne it, but it was thou, a man mine equal, my acquaintance." To be deserted by a brother in a land of strangers, is killing to the best feelings of the missionary's heart. But I need not particularize, you will have heard of the defection of Doct. Holman and Wm. Tennoe. Our blessings are many and great. Though we have met with some opposition from white residents on the Islands, it appears at present to be wearing away; things begin to wear a different aspect. Our progress in the language, as must be expected, is rather slow. The natives generally are favorable to our object. At both stations we have about seventy scholars making good progress. On this Island we have every encouragement which Heathens can give. There are no hopeful subjects of grace, but many who are desirous to learn the character of Jehovah. We are sowing the seed, others may be called to reap. The harvest we know will come, this is our comfort, this is our joy. Whatever information you can get from other dark regions of the earth, I presume will be interesting. In a late letter to one of our company, the governor of Kamschatka signified that where ever the sacred name of Alexander was acknowledged, protection would be given to American missionaries. This governor is a pious, learned man, and would rejoice to assist in evangelizing that benighted people. I have taken some pains to inquire into the state of the Indians on the north-west coast of America. None with whom I have conversed will admit it practicable to establish a mission except with one tribe, called *Clygarne*, in about the

lat. of 50° N. A pious young man of my acquaintance said he was lately conversing with the Chief of this tribe relative to our establishment, who inquired why we did not come there: because no one will give them protection, was the reply. "Tell them to come here," said he, "I will protect them." This chief has long been noted for hospitality to white people, and is considered the most powerful on the coast. The colony at Columbia river are much in want of a good missionary. Respecting other places in this vast region, I have not been particularly informed. We have much reason to believe, however, that the way is fast opening for future heralds of salvation.

### INDIA.

#### *An intended Religious Suicide prevented.*

An aged Brahmun, in consequence of a four years' leprosy, was brought in a dooly to Gurmookteeshwur, as he had expressed a wish to put an end to his bodily sufferings by drowning himself; his relatives who were tired of him, his neighbors who thought it a merit to persuade him to such an act, and the brahmuns who were interested in the wretched man's immolation, all seemed anxious for him to destroy himself. The brahmuns and pundits repeated verses in Sungskrita to encourage him in his dreadful resolution, and to deter him from changing his purpose. In this state of things, he hearing of me, (says Mr. Lawson) sent a message requesting me to sanction the murder of himself, and promising to abide by my counsel, whether it were to desist from or prosecute his purpose. I went, and found the pitiable object unable to move in the dooly. I placed his conduct before him in its proper light, and warned him of the awful consequences of persevering in his murderous resolution. I asked the pundits the meaning of *atum-hutya*, and they acknowledged that it signified self-murder, and that what the old man was going to do was a species of it. This he heard, and I added, that as suffering was inseparable from sinful creatures, it became him to humble himself under the hand of GOD, who took this method to convince him of sin and make him both see and feel what a bitter and evil thing it is. I held up the Saviour to him, and assured him he had every blessing in his power to bestow. At first the old man would listen to nothing, but desired I would acquiesce in his horrid wish, which he said would be the completion of his happiness. I again went over the same ground to dissuade him, but feared I should not prevail. He started another objection: who was to support him? his relatives being heartily tired of him, and having sent him thus far only to get rid of him. Having removed this objection, he paused, then seemed vexed, and began to cry in a passion. After this he listened with great attention, and suddenly exclaimed with joy in his countenance, "Blessed!



blessed your instruction! blessed the God who sent you! blessed your father and mother! blessed you and the instruction you have given me! I will not drown myself, but return to my village, and wait as you have advised, till my time comes to be freed from this suffering by death.' An hour or two after this interview he left Gurmookteeshwura in the dooly, and returned to his village Bhyna, near Dholpore, 40 miles east of Meerut. On my return I endeavored to interest the Mahometan Tuhseeldar of the district in preservation of the poor man, and he commanded his relations to see that he had a house and every necessary afforded him.

### Religious Communication

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I HAVE for some time past witnessed with pleasing emotions, the increase of enlightened religious opinions and liberality of feeling among Christians of different denominations in our highly favored and prosperous state. A comparison of the last two years alone, with the commencement of this century, must occasion similar feelings in the heart of every friend to the best interests of the community. This happy change is to be ascribed to the agency of JEHOVAH, whom we profess to adore. The means which He has seen proper to bless, are among those, which I believe will be some of the most successful in promoting the latter day's glory of His Church. Among these, Bible and Missionary Societies, and the circulation of religious publications, are to be enumerated. The merits of some of these productions have been justly celebrated.

My attention has been of late particularly attracted, in perusing the recent numbers of the American Baptist Magazine, and of the Christian Watchman. I have experienced much satisfaction in reading these, since they were first issued; but the last numbers contain an unusual degree of rich and interesting matter. As both of these publications receive considerable patronage in our region, you may not think it improper to insert in your paper the following remarks, which are designed for the Christian public.

A few years have elapsed since the NEW SERIES of the Magazine has been offered to the public; the numbers of which, have given general satisfaction. This work has the patronage of a highly respectable part of society, and in whom the community exercise unlimited confidence, to whom they look for instruction, which is a sufficient commendation for extensive circulation, at least, among our denomination.

The last number of this useful publication, as has been suggested, contains much rich and interesting matter. The "religious communication" with which it commences, is well worthy the candid perusal of the Christian. The reasons urged for "Christian activity," ought to excite every professor of the Christian religion to the practice of its virtues. The nearness of our salvation should lead us daily to an impartial examination of our hearts, for we know not the hour, or EVEN THE DAY, when the Son of man will come. The thoughts suggested in the second communication on discerning between the righteous and the wicked, are also just, and demand the consideration of every person, particularly the last, "conformity to the world adds to the difficulty of discriminating betwixt the parties in question." This is lamentably true! The excellency and utility of the sentiments these pieces contain, together with the Christian spirit they possess, should influence every reader, to strive to have them deeply impressed upon his own mind.

The foreign and domestic missionary intelligence, is peculiarly encouraging. The news from Birmah, Chittagong and Fort Wayne, must animate the heart of every lively Christian. How interesting was that union which Mr. and Mrs. Judson and the native Christians experienced, when the former had been ab-

sent for several months, but now returned to watch over the spiritual interests of the latter! How pleasing the account which M'Coy gives of the western savages! What an affecting meeting he must have had, when he visited them, at the request of Menomine, the Indian preacher? What satisfaction must the experience of Wis-ke-ke-la-eh-quah, a Shawnee woman, impart to every individual who prays in sincerity that the wilderness may "blossom as the rose?" In this experience are involved those exercises, which the sacred scriptures attribute to the Christian. Here we witness the power of the gospel—the teachings of that Spirit, to whom the change is ascribed. The intelligence of other missionary stations which we have frequently received, through this medium, has generally been of a very interesting nature.

The instructions given by the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States, to their Missionaries who have removed to the Baptist Mission station in the valley towns, Cherokee nation, (Ten.) are calculated to do much good.

It is one interesting character of our missions, both foreign and domestic, that so many of the useful arts are introduced into our missionary stations. The Missionaries themselves have ascertained that they can be far more successful in their labours in this manner, than if they wholly attended to the common duties of the pastor. By encouraging and attending to habits of industry, as well as inculcating the performance of religious duties, the common objection of the infidel to missionary operations cannot with propriety be urged. In the numbers of the Magazine we have accounts of these successful methods of teaching the ignorant and the heathen how to live, as well as how to be prepared to die.

What a vast fund of pleasing information is diffused by this publication in the different parts of our country. Dissertations on several subjects of the first importance to the Christian, and expositions on several interesting portions of the sacred Scriptures, are frequently inserted; the length of which, prevents the editors of newspapers from giving them a place in their columns.

In the Magazine we have a particular account of many interesting religious occurrences for the last two months presented at one view. Some of the most important revivals of religion, and the extension of proper views upon the subject of education, are included in these interesting transactions. It is manifestly the object of the editors of this work to guard the latter subject against the two extremes, which are prevalent in our day. That a man must devote so many years to study, within the walls of a seminary, in order to preach the gospel—or that he, whom the Lord calls to preach, shall be furnished with all the information he may need from time to time, (without any previous advantages for improvement) to fulfil what He has sent him to perform. They advocate the necessity of piety and a real conviction of duty to preach the gospel, before the candidate attempts to obtain information with a view to the sacred office; and then, circumstances must dictate the time that shall be devoted to literary acquirements.

A work of this kind, demands the patronage of the Christian public. This demand is increased, when it is afforded at a price which but few persons are unable to pay. For two years, which completes a volume, the numbers only amount to 1.50. Who is there that does not spend a far greater sum than this, in a manner they would wish to conceal? The information which this publication contains, together with the low price at which it is afforded, ought to encourage every Baptist to give it his patronage, especially when it is remembered that its profits are devoted to the cause of missions.

The Christian Watchman, sustains a very excellent character. It is esteemed by enlightened Christians of all denominations, as a highly reputable and valuable paper. This paper contains most of the civil and religious information of all countries and denominations of Christians, that is weekly received. It in this respect answers the end both of a political and religious paper.

Our denomination in this state have long needed a weekly religious paper for diffusing information. Many things have prevented them, and do still, as a denomination, from receiving the paper to which I have alluded. Our fellow citizens who have the conveniences of the city, cannot only receive this, but freely support another which shall be issued from our own press. But our country friends do not enjoy these advantages. One reason that has influenced me often to wish that a weekly paper might be printed in our state, is, that our friends in every part of the state might be furnished with the interesting occurrences of the day. Another is, that there are many things which transpire among us that would be useful to communicate, but which could not be communicated in any foreign paper. And there is much information on subjects particularly adapted to our state, that would also be extensively beneficial if it were published. These reflections have often passed my mind, and caused me secretly to hope that the period was not far distant when the desires of my heart should be gratified. You can easily conceive of my feelings, from the foregoing, when I first saw your prospectus for publishing, weekly, the Christian Secretary. The general character which you proposed the paper should sustain, gained my full approbation; and the low price at which it is offered to the public, encouraged me to think that it would receive an extensive patronage. The success which it has already had, ought to stimulate its friends to an increased exertion in circulating the prospectus, and obtaining subscribers. Every subscription that is obtained, after the necessary expenses are paid, is the price of the paper annually received for the benefit of missions. This consideration should influence every friend of foreign and domestic missions to cast in his mite, for it is, comparatively speaking, but a mite, 1.50 yearly, in this manner, to the missionary fund, and enjoy not only the advantages of the paper, but also the fact of aiding instrumentally in the great work of evangelizing the world.

Messrs. Editors—I do most sincerely congratulate you on the success which has attended your prospectus, and hope that it may so encourage you that you will be constantly encouraged to greater exertion. From your known character, I think the public may reasonably expect to receive from your paper much pleasing and useful intelligence.

I congratulate my Christian friends, and especially those of my own denomination, in the establishment of the Christian Secretary. I hope that we as a denomination, shall feel it our bounden and delightful duty and privilege to give it our aid. The small sum at which it is offered cannot impoverish us. No. It may be the means of obtaining information, which will teach us how to *economise*, as well as to *expend*. It may impart that information to ourselves, our families and our neighbours, which may be of present and eternal benefit. With all these reasons before us, support of missions, and the information this paper will impart to ourselves, our families, children, and friends, what one of us will withhold our patronage to aid so good an object?

A BAPTIST.

Hartford, Jan. 25, 1822.

A society has been formed in Pittsfield, Ms. the members of which are to refrain from going to law with their brethren, and are required to settle all disputes between themselves, however important, by arbiters selected from a board created for that purpose, who receive compensation at the rate of 75 cts. per day. It is called the "Adams Patriotic and economical Society," and now consists of 200 of the most respectable citizens.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning in Baltimore county jail, over the body of Joseph Thompson, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Hamilton. It appeared in evidence that he for some time refused to receive sufficient sustenance to support nature, and consequently was very much emaciated at the time of his death. Verdict of the Jury that "he came to his death from the visitation of God."



## THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 2, 1822

THE publishers of the Christian Secretary regret that its commencement has been deferred a month longer than was proposed. But the delay has been occasioned by events of Divine Providence which could not be foreseen nor resisted.

It is now a little more than two years since it was contemplated by the West Baptist Ministerial Conference to publish a weekly paper for the purpose of diffusing religious intelligence; an opportunity however presented at that time, for an agreement with the publishers of the *Times* to use a portion of their paper for this object; on this account the plan of a new paper was relinquished. This agreement has been of late dissolved. The necessity of some regular channel of communication led to a proposition before the Connecticut Baptist Missionary Society at their last annual meeting to issue a publication under their patronage, the profits of which should be devoted to missionary purposes: pursuant to this proposition, a resolution was passed to establish a weekly paper, which is now offered to the public, and to the support of which, the influence of the friends of truth is humbly solicited.

The Christian Secretary is designed to contain such articles as may appear interesting to the cause of evangelical religion. We readily confess that after the manner which some call fanaticism, so worship we the GOD of our fathers; we are persuaded that the reason of man is insufficient to understand the spiritual things of the kingdom of GOD without an express revelation; and we are equally convinced that the affections of the human heart are too strongly attached to this world to be drawn away by arguments merely rational, and that without the internal influences of the Holy Spirit, the carnal mind will never become spiritual, and consequently will never bow in obedience to the SON OF GOD; we cannot but rejoice therefore in those revivals of religion in the heart which elevate the thoughts and desires of the sinner to GOD; and wherever the power of the Holy Spirit operates to effect this spiritual change, it is our privilege to "declare his wondrous works."

We wish to maintain an entire indifference to all such political discussions as involve the interests of a particular party; it is intended however to insert accounts of some of the most important events which occur in the world so far as they may be interesting to all.

It is desired that all religious communications should breathe a spirit of candour and of Christian charity.

A few advertisements will be occasionally admitted, and we should prefer such as do not appear incongruous with the office of a *Christian Secretary*.

Considering the short time the prospectus has circulated, we are happily disappointed in the number of subscribers collected, and as we learn from different parts of the State that there are names yet to be returned, we shall print an extra number of copies, so that those who apply within a month or two can be furnished with the first No's. of the paper.

It is wished that those into whose hands this number may fall, would look at the conditions inserted on the first page, and use their influence accordingly.

**Revivals of Religion.**—A very pleasing revival of religion has been progressing in the town of Suffield for several weeks past; it first appeared in the society under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Gay, and we learn of late that it seems to extend into different parts of the town. We are informed that several who had heretofore been opposed to experimental religion have been brought to "count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ." We hope to obtain some farther account of this work of grace and shall take pleasure in giving it a place in our columns.

We are happy to learn that the good work of grace still continues in the town of Killingly; a good number of precious souls it is believed have passed from death unto life, and many more appear deeply impressed with the weight of their inward guilt. In several other places within a short distance the church of God is made to rejoice. Truly the friends of Jesus have occasion to exercise a lively hope, and to lift up their prayers with confidence that He who rules in the kingdom of grace will make his people willing in the day of his power.

**A successful Council.**—A Council was lately convened with a Baptist Church in this State, to settle if possible some serious difficulties which had existed for a long time, and which threatened the entire separation of different parties. After spending a considerable part of the night in the investigation of the affairs, the Council proposed that the remainder of the night should be spent in prayer in their several lodgings; to this all consented; in the morning the parties came together as usual, but soon there appeared a disposition to confess a little; this little produced still more, till at length all spirits being in a measure melted, ran together into one spirit, and the Council were employed only in rejoicing to see the event. It has been found by one or two experiments of late, that the unhappy divisions which sometimes arise among brethren, are much more easily adjusted by prayer and exhortation to mutual forgiveness, than by a formal report on the merits or demerits of each party. Let us learn by observing the means of curing a disease, how to guard against its infection.

A neat and commodious house of public worship has been erected by the Methodist Society in this City the season past. The outside is completed, and the inside so furnished with temporary seats that a large congregation may be accommodated.

Having been disappointed in not receiving the type cast for this publication, the present number is not a fair specimen of this work.

## REVIVAL IN KILLINGLY, (CON.) AND FOSTER, (R. 1.)

The following letter was received a few days since from a young gentleman residing in Foster, which gives the most authentic account of the revival in those places, that we have yet seen. The hope that a few extracts from this letter may be of use to some of our readers, has influenced us to insert them.

FOSTER, JAN. 21, 1822.

"I purpose at this time to state to you the feelings of my mind, and the desires of my heart, and leave the whole to your consideration.

I recollect in my early days I was led often to consider of the things that pertained to my everlasting peace. Death, judgment, and eternity, were often in my mind, and at that early age often caused sorrowful sensations. Yet I do not think I ever had a view of myself as a sinner, at that time, or felt the necessity of repentance and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

About the year 1814, I was brought very low on the bed of sickness, and no hopes were entertained of my recovery. I cannot say whether I fully realized my situation at this time, but if I remember right I had no apprehensions of death, but felt calm and resigned. Since that time whenever I strayed from the path of duty, the still small voice of reflection would always admonish me of my error. I have often had great cause to be thankful to Heaven for the many benefits I have received, and for that preserving care and goodness which has often rescued me from danger and death, and preserved me from temptations—for this last, I can never be too grateful. While thousands

have rushed into misery and guilt, and ruined their fortune, reputation, and health, with eager delight, I have been preserved from most of these, and always turned with disgust from scenes of dissipation and vice. I have long respected the Christian character, where those who professed to sustain it, manifested to the world by their works "that they had been with Jesus."

The cause has ever appeared good, and now glorious to me. Since the reformation commenced in Killingly last fall, I have generally attended their conference meetings. Many a time have I been to meeting without the least desire to be benefitted by it, but now (if I know my own heart) I have been, and do still go with a sincere desire to obtain a knowledge of HIM, "whom to know" correctly, "is life eternal."

I have not in this reformation felt that weight of sin and guilt which would weigh me down in the dust, and that conviction I never could find, which many speak of, though I have carefully sought it.

I think I take supreme satisfaction in the society of Christians, to hear from their lips glad tidings of great joy, and singing the songs of Zion, with the ransomed of the Lord. I feel a drawing towards the house of prayer and a friendship for the people of GOD over that of the world. I feel to rejoice with those that rejoice and mourn with the afflicted. When I hear the newborn soul arise and confess how good the Lord has been, I experience that love and joy in my heart, which "means his praise however poor."

Some of my friends would encourage me in the idea that I have a small hope, but I feel unwilling to rely on any such evidences as these, for I have this opinion of my heart, that it is deceitful beyond conception and horribly wicked. That no good thing dwelleth in me by nature. I fear very much of deceiving myself; of building upon a righteousness of my own; and here I must lament over my unfaithfulness, for if I had that faith which works by love and purifies the heart, and could feel willing to resign all into the hands of my Creator, and return like the prodigal to my Father's house, I might possibly be accepted and pardoned. I feel resolved to go on seeking and begging for a few of the crumbs that fall from my Master's table. I want faith, I want love, I want every Christian grace to make me worthy even to ask for mercy.

It will doubtless give you joy to learn how the work of the Lord prospers. I think it rather increases. About forty have been united to the church in Killingly, among these three of my sisters. About thirty more are considered as subjects of the work. Many have from report visited the place, but say, the one half was not told them. Chesnut hill is compared to the hill of Zion; like that I think it yields, "A thousand sacred sweets." May every house become a house of prayer, and every heart a fit temple for the Holy Ghost to dwell in.

May my heart of adamant be changed to a heart of flesh. May my filthy rags be exchanged for a robe of righteousness wrought out by Christ, and kept white and "unspotted from the world."

The author of this letter is connected with the Baptist Society; but we understand that the revival has extended to other denominations, of which we have not yet received a particular account.

Among the benevolent Institutions which have been projected at the present day in this State, few demand more praise and the assistance of the public, than that of the Asylum for the Insane. The following remarks upon this establishment, are extracted from the *Times*. The writer after referring to several interesting subjects concludes by adverting to the liberal subscription of our citizens to promote this Institution.

"The manner in which this has been commenced, does honour to the best and noblest feelings of human nature. The spirit and liberality displayed on this subject, cannot be the result of sinister or ambitious motives. The



advancement of private views, or individual interest, cannot possibly be charged upon the projectors or patrons of this most charitable of all institutions; but they must be considered as solely influenced by the purest benevolence towards a most wretched portion of our fellow beings, who, though possessing the strongest claims upon our kindness, have in reality received the least. And strange as it may appear, these claims have heretofore been, as it were, their greatest enemy; for so forlorn has been their condition, that they have been passed by neglected and forgotten, as though they were really beyond the reach of the most active charity; while the minor misfortunes of others of our fellow beings, such as the loss of a limb, or the incapacity for obtaining the necessities of life, have not failed to excite the warmest sympathy, and to call forth the readiest assistance. But how extremely trifling are misfortunes of this nature, when compared with the loss of reason? they have the same inferiority that in all cases *matter* has compared with *mind*. Deprived of reason, man is at once deprived of a source of the purest and loftiest enjoyments—a maniac—and he is no longer a man. The great and distinguishing characteristic is lost, and it remains with those whose paths are still lighted by the lamp of reason, to say whether he shall be suffered to roam more unprotected than the brutes, or whether a retreat shall be furnished him, where the "*medicina mentis* with which that retreat should be stored," may be applied to the healing of his dreadful malady.

Few States in the Union, I believe, surpass our own in affording relief to the unfortunate and afflicted, in sickness or in health, or in extending moral and useful instruction to the destitute and helpless. And happily now, there is a prospect of alleviation being extended to the miseries flowing from diseases of the mind. In the language of the Report, "the poor maniac" has been long enough "doomed to confinement in the lonely dungeon, and often to wear the chains which should be reserved for guilt alone. He has long enough wandered from place to place without food and without decent apparel, or occupied an apartment in the family mansion, at once the monument and the source of wretchedness, the victim, and in many cases the cause of insanity."—Their call however has at last been heard, and in this city, I am proud to say, nobly answered. An example has been given worthy of the imitation of our fellow-citizens throughout the State, and I most ardently hope that example in this instance will not lose its force, but that the benevolent anticipation of success now indulged will be justified by the result.

Few individuals, I am confident, will be found, who will not wish well to the proposed institution; and not only wish well, but contribute, according to their means, to found it upon a liberal and proper basis. But the great object will be, to convince the Legislature of the State that it is bound by every consideration to extend to this case a generous patronage. Some annual appropriation may be made for a term of years, that will not be felt by the public as an impoverishment, but will communicate to it a most sensible blessing. I know of no plan that strikes me as so feasible, as to apply to the advancement of this institution, the duties arising upon licenses to the "retailers of wines and spirituous liquors." There seems a peculiar propriety in this—that these destructive articles,

in many, very many cases, the cause of insanity, since the public will have them, should be made to assist in erecting a retreat for their miserable victims.

I suggest this idea with due deference to those who may be called to act upon the question. I would not appear to dictate, but at all events I most ardently desire that the government of the State will be prompt in affording a liberal assistance.

In the same paper of the 28th ult. it is stated that agents have been appointed and sent out into different parts of the state to obtain subscriptions for this institution. In 70 towns it has been ascertained that there are no less than five hundred and ten cases of insanity, and probably in the whole state, not far from one thousand.

At the annual meeting of the Hartford Insurance Company, held on the 7th ult. the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the year ensuing, viz:

John Caldwell, David Porter, Elisha Colt, Michael Olcott, Jesse Savage, Olmsted Bulkley, Henry Kilbourn, Nathan Morgan, and Isaac Perkins, Esqrs.

JOHN CALDWELL, Esq. was re-elected President, and WM. W. ELLSWORTH, Esq. Secretary.

Their office is one door west of Morgan's Coffee-House, State-Street.

#### HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Flint, Mr. Daniel Goodale, merchant, to Miss Lucretia Porter, both of this city.

#### OBITUARY.

##### DIED

At Tolland, Ct. on the 22d inst. Miss Pamela Brainard, aged about 24 years. She was a member of the Baptist Church in that town, and sustained a christian character to the last.

In Covington Ky. Gen. John S. Gano, son of the late Rev. Mr. Gano of New-York.

Gen. Gano was one of the founders of Cincinnati Ohio, and assisted in felling the first tree. He was the founder of several cities in Ohio and Ky. He acted a distinguished part in the late war and was esteemed as a good officer and respectable citizen.

At St. Jago de Cuba, on board brig Henry of this port, Mr. James Robbins of Wethersfield, aged about 22 years.

#### Political Intelligence.

##### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

By a late arrival at New-York from England, important intelligence has been received, from which we give the following summary.

In France, the King, and the Chamber of Deputies were at variance, and no prospect appeared of the adjustment of their difficulties.

Comotions are still frequent in Spain, and remonstrances continued to be presented by the people to their rulers. A fever of very fatal character still raged at Barcelona.

A change of Ministers has taken place in the British cabinet. Ireland is far from being in a quiet state—in the county of Tipperary, a family of 16 individuals was burnt to death, and murders committed in various parts of the kingdom.

Preparations were making, that troops might be ready to embark from Liverpool for Ireland, at a moment's warning.

Russia seems to be preparing to pour forth her legions against the Turks.—It is farther added, that Persia has commenced hostilities against the Turks. War continued to rage between the Greeks and Turks, with various success. A naval engagement has lately taken place between their fleets, which lasted three days; the Greeks are supposed to have been victorious. Internal commotions prevailed in Turkey, and Constantinople was the scene of assassinations

and executions; and no prospect appeared of their speedy termination.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the distressing circumstance which recently occurred at Philadelphia. That spacious building, reared by the munificence and humanity of the citizens, the Orphan Asylum, is reduced to ashes. About 2 o'clock, the matron was aroused from her sleep by some of the children in the adjoining room complaining of the house being full of smoke. She and her daughter immediately got up, and on reaching the door leading to the cellar, discovered it to be in a blaze. She immediately hastened to the children's apartments to assist them in their escape—by the time this was effected, the interior of the building was enwrapped in flames. Not a vestige of this beautiful building remains but cracked and tottering walls. All that was under the roof of a combustible nature has been destroyed, and nearly one hundred orphans suddenly driven from their benevolent Asylum entirely destitute. The Philadelphia papers of last week, Friday, state that twenty-three children in the Asylum at the time of its conflagration, were missing. It is since ascertained that these perished in the flames.

Already have funds to the amount of about 10,000 dollars been obtained towards the rebuilding of this interesting establishment; and there is no doubt but the wealthy and benevolent citizens of Philadelphia will soon collect a sum sufficient to accomplish it.

Elihu Chauncey, Esq. cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is appointed treasurer to receive the money collected.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—Letters received at Washington announce, that a great battle has been fought in the Arkansas country, between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the former were completely victorious, making prisoners of several hundreds of their antagonists.

Accounts have been received at Charleston from Havana to the 7th inst. which state, that Commodore Chaytor, of the Patriot service, had captured a large piratical schooner, off the Hole-in-the-Wall, and hung up 75 of her crew, upon the Berry-Islands, as an example to others, engaged in piratical pursuits.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.

The United States' schooner Revenge, which left here on the 9th, touched in at Tybee next day. We understand she is to extend her cruise along the coast of Florida, and as far as the Bahama Bank.

The Raleigh, (N. C.) Star, announces that the small pox is raging to a considerable extent, in Tarborough, in that state. Several deaths had already occurred. The manner of its introduction into Tarborough, is singular indeed! The matter was sent to Dr. Ward, of that place, as genuine vaccine matter, by the United States' agent for vaccination. The editor of the Star adds, that a statement of all the facts and circumstances is preparing, and will be forwarded to the President of the United States.

The decision of the Commissioners in Washington shuts out the large claims of Messrs. Meade and Robinson, on the Spanish government. The exclusion of these and other claims, it is said, will render the five millions appropriated by the treaty, sufficient to satisfy all the bona fide claims.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

A letter received yesterday from a friend dated Conway (Mass.) Jan. 28, 1822, states, that a revival has recently commenced in the Congregational Society of that place, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, and that about seventy have already become hopefully pious. The work is still progressing.